The Oxford County Citizen.

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GOULD ACADEMY NOTES

GOULD WINS FAST GAME FROM NORWAY HIGH

Gould Academy nosed out Norway High School 29 to 26 Friday evening in William Bingham Gymnasium in a wildly exciting game that had the crowd at fever pitch throughout.

The home team had the lead at the end of the first half 18 to 8. In the second half Norway came back strong, but the steady playing of Gerald York, who was put in toward the end of the battle, did much toward stopping the visitor's rally.

Brown starred for Norway and he proved to be the fastest forward that has played on the local floor this season. Austin, Gould's lanky center, played a fine game for the gold and blue.

During the excitement, following the game, the score was incorrectly announced at 27 to 26, but the scorers upon checking up found the real score to be 29 to 26 in Gould's favor.

GOULD	G	FG	PTS
Brown, rf,	2	1	5
Stanley, lf,	1	0	2
York, lf,	1	1	3
Austin, c,	5	2	12
Kenlston, rg,	2	1	5
Haselton, lg,	1	0	2
Totals,	12	5	29
NORWAY	G	FG	PTS
H. Walker, rf,	2	3	7
Lewis, rf,	1	0	2
Brown, lf,	7	0	14
Bartlett, c,	0	0	0
H. Walker, c,	0	0	0
DeCoster, rg,	0	1	1
W. Walker, lg,	1	0	2
Totals,	11	4	26

Referee, Kelly, Lewiston. Timer, Mason. Scorer, Brasier. Time 4 8-minute periods.

GOULD GIRLS DEFEAT NORWAY HIGH GIRLS BY LARGE SCORE

In the second game of the season the Gould Academy girls easily defeated the Norway sextet with the score of 55 to 19. Gould led from the very start. The guards held the Norway girls down to a low score which shows they assisted the forwards in the good work of the team. F. Sanborn starred for Gould, making 34 of the 55 points. The line up was as follows:

GOULD	G	FG	PTS
F Sanborn, rf,	17	0	34
L Curtis, lf,	3	0	6
L Gaudet, lf,	0	0	0
C Hanscom, c,	7	1	15
P Burbank, rg,	0	0	0
H Coffin, lg,	0	0	0
T Bennett, lg,	0	0	0
M Flint, cg,	0	0	0
Totals,	27	1	55
NORWAY	G	FG	PTS
Tracy, rf,	3	0	6
Cook, lf,	6	1	13
McAllister, lf,	0	0	0
Robbins, cf,	0	0	0
Smith, rg,	0	0	0
Gilman, lg,	0	0	0
Foster, cg,	0	0	0
Totals,	9	1	19

Referee, G. Campbell. Scorers, E. Brasier and Howe. Timer, H. Mason.

SECOND TEAM DEFEATS A TEAM PICKED FROM SCHOOL

The Gould second team defeated a picked-up team from the rest of the school in the preliminary game Friday night by the score of 30 to 9. The second team passed well and showed considerable promise for the future.

Second Team	G	FG	PTS
G Eames, rf,	0	0	0
Reddy, rf,	4	0	8
P. Wheeler, lf,	6	0	12
G Eames, lf,	1	0	2
Durkin, c,	4	0	8
Farrah, rg,	0	0	0
Farnum, lg,	0	0	0
Totals,	15	0	30
Rest Type	G	FG	PTS
Swanson, rf,	3	1	7
Gilman, rf,	0	0	0
Cobb, lf,	0	0	0
Adams, lf,	1	0	2
Bryant, rg,	0	0	0
Marshall, c,	0	0	0
O Wheeler, lg,	0	0	0
Totals,	4	1	9

Referee, Kennedy Turner, Kendall Turner, Hancock. Time, 4 8's.

FRESHMEN DEFEAT GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEAM

A game, which had quite a following, was played Friday afternoon between the Grammar School and Freshmen boys of the Academy. Coach Kennedy explained the main fouls and violations to all the players before the game with the result that the game was much different than in past years, and was actually played and interesting. The final score was 23 to 8 in favor of the Freshmen, due to superior team work. Eames was the shining light of the Grammar School team, scoring 6 of his team's 8 points. Parsons also played well for the younger boys.

Freshmen	G	FG	PTS
V. Brown, rf,	4	0	8
A Brown, lf,	3	1	7
Rudd, c,	1	0	2
Hancock, c,	0	0	0
Gregory, rg,	1	0	2
Wentzell, lg,	2	0	4
Glover, lg,	0	0	0
Totals,	11	1	23
Grammar School	G	FG	PTS
Eames, rf,	3	2	6
Brown, lf,	1	0	2
Tourtillo, lf,	0	0	0
Parsons, c,	0	0	0
Chapin, rg,	0	0	0
Bartlett, lg,	0	0	0
Totals,	4	0	8

Referee, Kennedy Scorer, York Turner, Hamilton. Time 4 8's.

The community service held in the William Bingham Gymnasium on Sunday evening was well attended. Rev. F. W. French of Portland was the speaker. A quintet of Academy students consisting of Elizabeth Coffin, Eugenia Hamilton, Pearl Samson, Charles Hamilton and Harold Marshall rendered a pleasing selection under the direction of Miss Sweetsir.

Miss Esther Caldwell, who is recovering from an attack of the measles, will soon resume her studies.

The Senior class is planning a class ride for some evening soon.

The boys' basketball team will go to Gorham, Maine, on Friday where they will play the quintet of the Gorham Normal School.

SCHOOL NEWS

The pupils of the 7th and 8th grades who have received 100 per cent in spelling all the week: Ruby Knapp, Harry Vashaw, Betty Bennett, Kathryn Hancock, Charles Lane, Ashby Tibbetts, Holland Bartlett.

Those not absent or tardy: Theodore Farrar, Warren Hutchinson, Ruby Knapp, George Parsons, Harry Vashaw, William Wight, Holland Bartlett, Doris Hawkes, Barbara Hancock, Charles Lane, Ashby Tibbetts, John Foster, Iona Varney.

WEST BETHEL PRIMARY

Several cases of mumps. Those who received 100 per cent in spelling for the week ending Jan. 15 were:

Ernest Wentzell, Muriel Martin, Phoebe Bennett, Edwin Bennett, Margaret Hawkes, Wilma Martin, George Gilbert, Alice Tyler, Jessie Hawkes, Lawrence Perry, Barbara Martin, Ina Wentzell.

TRAIN SCHEDULE

East Bound, daily except Sunday—8.12 A. M., 1.42 P. M. Sunday—8.55 A. M., 5.27 P. M.

West Bound, Daily except Sunday—10.17 A. M., 5.31 P. M. Sunday—9.35 A. M., 5.31 P. M.

LANDMARK FALLS AT SKILLINGSTON

Last Monday morning at 7.30 the brick smoke stack at the Julius P. Skillings Spool mill fell with a crash that was heard all over the town. Many people were under the impression that an explosion of a serious nature had occurred, but few realized that one of the most interesting landmarks of Bethel had fallen. This giant old timer, which was always the pride of Mr. J. P. Skillings' heart, was built by his father, David N. Skillings of Boston in the year 1863. This is the third mill it has served, the other two being destroyed by fire. It is a singular coincidence that the stack fell on the twenty-first anniversary of the last fire. As though it were indeed the guardian of the mill, as Mr. Skillings so often said, it fell on the outside and caused no damage. Had it fallen on the mill, many lives would have been lost.

The stack was 12 feet square at the base, set on a rubble foundation 20 feet deep. Its height was 90 feet, and it was 6 feet square at the top. It contained over half a million bricks and would cost today to replace about $5000. It was not a rough piece of work such as is put up today in manufacturing plants, but was considered to be in its symmetry and graceful proportions, a thing of beauty, and Bethel will miss this stately old pile that has watched over it for sixty years and more.

THE J. E. JONES LETTER

MEMORIALS

The friends of William Jennings Bryan have proposed erecting a memorial to him in Washington to take the form of "Bryan Commons," with "suitable useful structures for the service of the people." A few weeks ago friends of Theodore Roosevelt suggested a memorial of to be placed between the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument. It would outshine both of them. The friends of Woodrow Wilson will soon be heard from, and they are apt to ask why Roosevelt is to be given all the glory that has heretofore been extended to our Presidents. The present movement to make Washington a city of memorials is likely to create a reaction that will at least partially defeat the purposes of the friends of the three illustrious men whose names have been mentioned above. The National Capital is overburdened with statutes that were popularized by the friends of famous generals of the Civil War. Of course Wilson, Roosevelt and Bryan are entitled to be memorialized. Nevertheless a conservative judgment is apt to go slow, not because of any lack of respect for these men but they have not been dead long enough to establish their permanent places in the estimation of the American people.

NORTH DAKOTA WINS

Gerald P. Nye is a member of the United States Senate with a clear title to his seat. Fair minded citizens are apt to be more impartial than organized politicians, and these citizens are agreed that justice has been done to North Dakota. Some of the hard heads of the Republican organization in the Senate sought to bar Nye on purely technical grounds. But when the vote was reached, fair play scored a victory over partisan politics, and the Senators by a bare majority approved the action of Governor Sorlie in appointing Nye to the vacant senatorship. This saved North Dakota a special election which would cost the already over burdened taxpayers of that State something like $200,000. Nye is semi Republican and will pull wires of the time in Republican harness. But he is far from "regular," and the chances are that when the administration needs a man it will be found insurging. The very fact that he was sealed brass out a statement that has been made repeatedly in the correspondence that the Republican "reduced majority" in the Senate is considerable of a myth.

IMMIGRATION

Committee hearings are being conducted on the deportation bill in the House of Representatives. The probabilities are that immigration restrictions will not be lowered in the present Congress.

MORE DIRIGIBLES

Senator Butler of Massachusetts, is pushing his bill to replace the Shenandoah. Congress is likely to favor this kind of a measure and to approve of increased aviation facilities in the Army and Navy.

THE SHIPPING BOARD

The appointment of Philip Teller of

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DONOHUE—JAMISON

Miss Hilda Jamison of Bridgewater and Mr. E. O. Donohue of Albany, Me., were united in marriage on Thursday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Lane, Holland Street, Lewiston. The ceremony was performed by Mrs. Hilda Ives of Pittsfield, the single ring service being used.

Mrs. Donohue has been teaching school in Albany for the past two years where she has made many friends.

Mr. Donohue is a resident of Albany and prominent in the affairs of the town. He came from Ashburnham about three years ago and has decided on the Pinnacle farm.

After a wedding trip through north Maine, Mr. and Mrs. Donohue will make their home in Albany.

BOY SCOUT NEWS

BEAVER AND EAGLE PATROLS ELECT 1926 LEADERS

At the Monday evening meeting, Jan. 18, the two patrols split into five new patrols and the "Patrol Leader's Council" will begin. The seven patrol leaders will be from the Academy. The choices for the Beavers are: William Wight and Herbert Bane. Candidates for the Eagles are: Charles Thaxter, Theodore Farrar and Robert Bane. Those receiving largest number of votes will be leaders and second largest number will be the new Scout scribe.

All boys meet Saturday at one o'clock at the Legion Rooms. The afternoon will be spent in preparing for first and second class work.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

The Oxford Democrat, published at South Paris, and the oldest paper in Oxford County, is now running under the name of Arthur E. Forbes & Co. This paper has been printed for years under the name of Atwood & Forbes. Mr. Forbes has recently purchased the Atwood interests. We wish our neighbor success with his venture.

WHAT MELLIE THINKS OF NEW YORK

Mellie Dunham and "Gram," Oxford County's famous couple, have gone to New York where they are at the Hippodrome. This is what they think of New York as taken from a New York paper of Jan. 13th:

What New York needs, declared Mellie Dunham, fiddler and visitor, last night, is a restaurant that sells real white pork with its baked beans.

"I think," he said, "that the Board of Trade ought to look into the situation."

If this rather annoying matter hadn't arisen he believes that he could truthfully describe his vaudeville trip here a perfect pleasure.

"Except, of course," he said, "the sugar situation. This lump sugar don't sweeten your victuals like it ought. It got me kind of worried at first, but finally I fixed it. I got me a little bag of sugar to carry around to restaurants. The restaurants can keep their lump sugar for all I care. I get my own."

Between meals Mellie and Gram Dunham are playing at the Hippodrome on the fourth of a sixteen-week contract. On the same bill is an act of diving girls. They wear the regulation stage one-piece bathing suits, and that's all.

"I don't mind," Mr. Dunham stated when the affair was called to his attention, "if that is all."

"Only," he added, "up in the lake at Norway, Me., I've seen girls bathing and swimming just as good as these girls. Maybe they can't dive as good, but what's that. These little girls here are nice little girls. They make jokes to me, but I make jokes back to them. Sometimes I say something pretty good and sometimes I don't, but if they'll keep on joking long enough I'll get a good one in. I'm bound to, if they give me time enough.

"The stage! Well, I get along fine on it. You know I got nine motherless grandchildren to take care of. That takes money. What I want is to get some money for them. I ain't likely to keep on after this contract's up."

"I wouldn't live in New York," declared Gram. "If you was to give it to me."

"You can't get any real white pork here with your baked beans," Mellie explained. "I've tried everywhere, but seemingly there just isn't any here."

"New York's all right to visit for a few days," commented Gram, "but it's no place to live."

"I don't see how folks stand it," Mellie declared, "what with no white pork or sweetening sugar."

"I wouldn't have it for a gift."

"I don't get any kick out of all these girls and stage and lights and things," he continued. "I'm too old for that, and that's why people come to see me. I ain't no fiddler for all these people. They're just here to see an old man—to see whether he's able to live through the act or is going to drop dead on the stage. That's all they want to see.

"I don't mind. The people on the stage are nice people. I haven't seen a grouch since I got out. And that fellow Ruff Robinson, the colored dancer, that's a man I like to see out there on the stage. He's a great dancer. And he makes an all-devil lot of coin, too. Must be mighty hard shoes he wears.

"I don't even know where I'm going on this trip. Philadelphia sure, but where else I don't know. We don't talk to stage people much off the stage. They're a lofty race. Miss Farrar to look at her, I'm told, and we shook hands once or twice, but that's all to be said about it."

"But what," he was asked, "do you do with your spare time?"

"Well," he said, "there are still some restaurants I ain't looked into yet and at that white pork must situation. I really don't mind," he added, "about the sugar, because I get my own sugar, but it is like a disgrace to the city of New York not being able to get real white pork with your baked beans."

"I don't see," said Gram, "how you people stand it."

About twenty Knight Templars and their ladies enjoyed a banquet and social evening at Bethel Inn Wednesday evening of last week. The banquet was served at seven o'clock after which dancing and card playing were enjoyed.

BETHEL AND VICINITY

Mrs. Laurence Lord has been ill the past week.

Mr. Everett Marshall is clerking in Rowe's store during T. I. Brown's absence.

Judge H. H. Hastings and E. C. Park, Esq., attended court at South Paris, Tuesday.

Mr. W. J. MacKay of Portland was the guest of friends in town over the week end.

Mrs. F. L. Ordway spent a few days last week with her daughter, Mrs. Laurence Lord.

Mrs. Cassie Simpson of Pownal is at the home of her uncle, T. B. Burk, for a short visit.

Mr. F. J. Tyler has returned home from Portland where he has been spending a few weeks.

Miss Angelia Eldredge of Rockport, Mass., is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Angelia Clark.

Mrs. Will Stetson of Madison, Me., was the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. W. Hall, over the week end.

Those who have scarlet fever are having it in a very light form. It is hoped that the disease will not spread.

Clark's dog team from Milan, N. H. went through town Tuesday on their way home from the Poland Spring dog race.

Brown Relief Corps installation has been postponed until Jan. 28, on account of the repairs being made on Odd Fellows' Hall.

H. F. Thurston & Son are unloading birch for their mill. This birch comes to Bethel from Berlin and Stark, N. H., and Island, Me.

The quarantine has been lifted from the home of Alton Morgan, their little granddaughter having fully recovered from scarlet fever.

Two graduates of Gould Academy, Guy Thurston and Richard Holmes, are members of the freshman basketball team at University of Maine.

Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Gehring and Mrs. Edna Wheeler have gone to New York for several weeks, where they will join Mr. Bingham and Miss Pease.

The community service at the William Bingham Gymnasium Sunday evening was enjoyed by a large audience. Rev. F. W. French of Portland was the speaker.

All Odd Fellows and Rebekahs are reminded that the two organizations will hold a joint installation at Odd Fellows Hall on Friday evening, Jan. 29th.

Miss Vivian Wight was called home from Boston last week by the serious illness of her father, Dr. I. H. Wight. The doctor is a little improved at this writing.

Fred C. Davis of South Paris has announced that he will be a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds at the end of the term of Mr. Jenne, the present holder of the office.

There are at the present time in the village twenty three houses that are not occupied. Most of these houses are occupied during the summer months but are closed during the winter while the owners enjoy the winter in some warmer climate.

The usual January thaw is here with a slam. Monday a heavy rain softened up the roads to a considerable extent. It would seem as on that most of the winter has been a "January thaw." A total of almost 23 inches of snow has fallen but most of this is gone now. While we have had a few mornings that have been cold no severe weather has visited us as yet.

An engagement of interest to Bethel people is that of Miss Beulah E. Greenlaw of Portland to Dr. Harry N. Young of Woodfords. Dr. Young is well known to Bethel where he lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Young, until a few years ago when they moved to Woodfords, where he is engaged in the practice of dentistry. Miss Greenlaw is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Greenlaw of Calais, and is at present a supervisor of music in the South Portland schools.

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MEXICO BOY FATALLY INJURED IN SLIDING ACCIDENT

Alfred Moody, seven years old son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Moody of Mexico, was fatally injured Sunday morning when the sled upon which he was sliding crashed head-on into an automobile driven by Dr. Harold Stanwood of Rumford. The doctor was driving up Roxbury road and when he saw the child coming toward him he attempted to avoid a collision and in so doing nearly drove his car over a steep embankment, but he could not get the car out of the road quick enough and the boy crashed head-on into the car. He was rushed to the Rumford hospital but he died before reaching there. An autopsy was performed and showed that the boy had received a broken jaw, collar bone and back, and also a badly fractured skull.

GRANGE NEWS

ROUND MT. GRANGE

Round Mt. Grange held a very interesting meeting at their hall Jan. 16. At noon a very nice dinner was served by the ladies. Worthy Master Kimball called the meeting to order. After the routine business was transacted Brother Harold Pike from Bear Mt. Grange was introduced and proceeded to install the officers of Round Mt. Grange for the ensuing year as follows:

Master—Leon L. Kimball.
Overseer—A. E. Cummings.
Lecturer—Mabel Beckler.
Steward—Charles Morey.
Asst. Steward—Absent.
Chaplain—Absent.
Treasurer—W. I. Beckler.
Secretary—Hazel Wardwell.
Gate Keeper—W. E. Cummings.
Ceres—Ruth Kimball.
Pomona—Dora Beckler.
Flora—Annie Jones.
L. A. Steward—Absent.

After the installation of officers the following literary program was enjoyed:

Singing, "River of Time," Grange
Reading, with encore, Alta Bird
Solo, Hazel Wardwell
Reading, John Jones
Singing, "No Golden Harvest," Grange
Reading, Adelia Cummings
Remarks, Sister Pike
Talk, Brother Pike
Remarks by Brother and Sister Strout from Oxford Grange.

Twenty two members present. Meeting closed by singing "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

BETHEL GRANGE

Program for Grange meeting Jan. 21:

Roll Call answered by each telling what he or she can do to make the Grange successful this year
Song selected by the Gate Keeper
Discussion by three members, "The Grange as a promoter of education"
Discussion by three members, "The Grange as a promoter of good fellowship"
Indoor Track Meet
No. I. Running broad jump.
No. II. "Heavy throwing."
No. III. Tumbling.
No. IV. Relay Races.
No. V. Hurdle Race.
No. VI. Target Practice.

RUMFORD MAN HAS WEIRD EXPERIENCE

Rupert Hotham of Rumford unravelled a weird story to Chief John Dennis of Rumford last week that bespoke one of the most cruel attempts on a man's life ever attempted.

Hotham, who lived in his father's house on Burgess Hill in Rumford, claims to have been mysteriously bound in his bed and then the buildings were fired. He did not know what happened after he went to bed but he was awakened by the odor of smoke. When he awoke he was bound hand and foot and tied to the bed. He worked himself free from his bonds and jumped from a second story window to the ground and ran to the neighbors for assistance to help extinguish the fire but as there was no water at hand the buildings were totally destroyed.

Hotham is at a loss as to who was guilty of the crime or how it was accomplished.

The police of Rumford are working on the case and hope to be able to fathom the mystery.

NORWAY MAN DIES AS RESULT OF EXPOSURE

Elbridge Everett, who was found in an exhausted condition in his home about four miles from Norway village ten days ago, died Monday from the effects of a weakened heart. He died at the home of J. E. Marston of Norway Lake, where he was taken after being found.

THINGS YOU WANT TO KNOW

(Write this paper for information concerning "Things You Want to Know." Address all communications of this nature as follows: Information Bureau, U. S. Press Association, 1343 H Street, Washington, D. C. Enclose 4 cents if reply is desired.)

Q. Please give me any information you can on the value of German bonds issued since the war. Also the possible value of municipal bonds of German cities. W. C. C.

Bonds of the German Treasury now figure at about 3 c bid, 20c asked for the 5 1-2 per cent loan of 1923, and 11 bid, 18 asked for the 4 1-2 per cent funded loan of 1923, both these quotations being per billion marks flat. It appears that every 125,000,000 marks face now out to 5 1-2 per cent loan of 1923 is to be exchanged for a 25 Reichsmark bond of the new loan redemption debt. The funded loan is considered a receipt for a tax levy and it is not to be revalued. The German revaluation law was passed in July, 1925, and provides for exchange of "mark" loan bonds for new ones payable in Reichsmark. Interest on municipal and state issues must be revalued at 5 1-2 per cent of their gold value at the time of issue. None of the States or municipalities have as yet made public the details of their revaluation program.

Q. Please tell me about the mountains Pack San, Colombia, River Heds, Hooker Sonshine and John Hall. J. L. H.

The Pack Peak item is not entirely certain, though sometimes attributed to the fact that during the War of 1812 General Winchester, Judge of the county Supreme Court on the district of Detroit, and physician cracked said, "Pack Peak," as General Wilkinson was the friends discussing the matter came to the General before, the Court-martial during a night sitting in Washington's room, and the General said, "Pack Peak, while sitting in the dark. Wilkinson had a lot of standing feud with the General and Wilkinson Peak was thereafter referred to as "Pack Peak," and the name stuck. Washington could not say, "We must certainly further discuss the matter in the morning," as Pack Peak would still be there, and evening before."

Q. Where could I get information on packing eggs? J. C.

Write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. giving your name as to what you want.

Q. Also I desire information from the Government showing whether there is land to be sold or entered on my land? W.

The Government furnishes maps of the geological survey which shows the general conditions of mineral ranges, etc. Write to the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. regarding a map of your particular section of the country.

Q. What is the best way to take off old wall paper? J. A. P.

Moisten a small portion at a time with warm water and remove with a putty knife.

Q. Where can I obtain an analysis of certain soil from my Maryland farm? P.

Take the matter up with the College of Agriculture, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.

Q. Please tell me what the three letters B. C. S. mean when they are written after a man's name? H. L. T.

Bachelor of Commercial Science.

Q. What are the names of the leading brands of cigarettes? T.

You will find them disfiguring signboards on your own roadside and spreading themselves out on all the pages of magazines. We do not care to help increase the advertising.

Q. How can I identify an old Stradivari violin and where is it available? G. T. O.

Antonius Stradivarius (1640-1737) brought world approval to the Cremona pattern of violins, which has been generally followed, for the majority of violins, whether by good or bad makers, are copies of Stradivari. There are not many originals but there are thousands of Stradivari labels that raise false hopes with their owners. Only an expert can tell the difference and in attempting to sell such an instrument you might consult a thoroughly reliable musician like Oliver Ditson, Boston, Mass., or carry on your transactions through a local musical dealer in whom you have confidence.

Q. When did the republican leaders declare on the face of our currency that we repudiated in 1878? H. M.

The earliest agreements were built on New York city between 1862 and 1878. They gave out of charged on the part of being after the civil war from the green backs which had been issued by the government. However, the modern contracts have nothing to do with the first effects and simply provide that they were made payable in lawful money of the United States.

Q. How can I identify an old violin that I have? J. C. T.

On September 3, 1925, there were no coins coinciding on the United States. There is one dime, two and a half cents the total number of coins which comprise the entire coin system of United States.

Q. To what church does President Coolidge belong and how long has he been a church member? H. J. B.

President Coolidge was not a church member until after he became President although he has always attended the Congregational church.

Q. Please inform me regarding the Coast Guard Academy and where I can procure detailed information about it. Also tell me about the private preparatory schools for the Coast Guard Service. F. H.

The Coast Guard Academy is located at New London, Connecticut, and the course of instruction for cadets of the line and of the engineer corps is three years. The Coast Guard Service is under the United States Treasury Department. You should send your request for detailed information, as above to New London, Conn. We would not care to discuss the merit of private preparatory schools and you had better consult the Coast Guard Academy regarding all matters in connection with your inquiry.

Q. Please give me the comparative dimensions of the world's most spacious cathedral. H. N. J.

St. Peter's at Rome, is the largest of all cathedrals. It covers an area of 227,069 square feet; the height of the exterior is 448 feet; the height of the interior 150 feet; length exterior 718 feet; width center aisle 100 feet.

Q. When was the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States adopted? B. N. H.

The Declaration of Independence was adopted July 4, 1776, and the Constitution, which originally consisted of a preamble and seven articles was ratified by a convention of the States, September 17, 1787. The Government under the Constitution was declared in effect on the first Wednesday in March, 1789.

Q. How fast does sound travel? A. B. H.

The velocity of sound per mile is in the neighborhood of five seconds.

Q. How can I tell real diamonds from false ones? K.

You can't with any degree of accuracy. That is a job for an expert. There is some tests people use the intelligent and exact detect the difference between the artificial and real gems.

Q. How can a World War veteran secure his bonus discharge and would members who are not entitled to bonus discharge receive it? A. T. B.

You should ask your question of the Director of the Veterans Bureau, Washington, D. C. He will help you in all matters pertaining to bonus.

Q. Is Miss Meeker still alive and about how old? A. T. B.

Miss Meeker is alive and has reached the age of ninety-five years. She is well known for her efforts to mark the Oregon trail over which the early settlers traveled, and to be the last survivor of the sturdy band that made Oregon their destination.

Q. Is the present piece less and coin than it was in former years? L. N. B.

No. On the contrary there were 181,180,000 of these pieces of money made in 1925, which was double the amount that was turned out by the Government in 1924. The well known "five cent nickel" has also nearly doubled in volume as there were 46,271,100 of them made last year. Dimes and quarters also increased in volume.

Q. Where is the Sea of Galilee? A. N. P.

The Sea of Galilee is on the East of the Province of Galilee, from which it receives its name. It is pear-shaped, the broad end being toward the North. Its greatest width is 6 miles and three-quarters miles and its greatest length twelve and one half miles. Its surface is 682 feet below the Mediterranean.

Q. When was the military academy at West Point established, and why? M. E. L.

The military academy was established by Act of Congress, March 16, 1802, for the purpose of educating and training young men in the theory and practice of military science, to become officers in the United States army. Attempts had been made by Washington in 1793 and 1796 to have Congress establish such an institution for this purpose.

Q. How great was the coinage in [illegible] the United States during the year? W. T. L.

[illegible]

Q. When did [illegible] Frederick A. Cook, the explorer? L. J. G.

Dr. Cook was voted for his claims of having reached "the top of the continent," crossing Mt. McKinley, in 1903, and attaining the goal of the North Pole about five years later. He finally engaged in an oil promoting scheme in the Northwest and was sentenced to prison for fraudulent operations. He is still incarcerated.

Q. Has church membership in the United States increased or decreased since the war? H. G. T.

Both church membership and church attendance has increased, notably during the last two or three years. The men and youth movement in the church

MALNUTRITION

One of a Series of Articles on Child Care Written by Students of Home Economics in the College of Agriculture University of Maine

What is malnutrition?

Malnutrition is a term applied to a condition of general sub-normality in children. It is the physical condition of children who are not developing properly. School physicians and nurses have found that at least 20 per cent of the school children in this country are in this class. It is a condition which appears in all races and in all classes. The children of wealthy parents, many times are just as malnourished as the poor children.

What are the causes?

The causes of malnutrition vary a great deal. We will divide them into five groups: Inheritance, past illness, present defects or disease, bad hygiene and improper food, social factors and environment.

Inheritance. In some cases inheritance plays an important part in the malnutrition of children. Small size and frailness may be inherited from the parents, but those cases are in the minority. No parent of a malnourished child should be satisfied to accept this as the cause of the condition without first trying some good treatment to correct the condition.

Past illness. If the baby does not get a good start in life he may be handicapped all through his childhood. Severe illness in early childhood may cause a loss of weight which is recovered very slowly.

Present defects or disease. These can be detected only by a complete medical examination by a physician. The defects most commonly noticed in malnourished children are decayed teeth, [illegible] large tonsils, poor chin, bad posture, flat feet, eye strain, obstructed breathing and heart trouble. In almost every case a doctor can correct these defects after which the child shows a rapid gain. The disease found most often in malnourished children is tuberculosis. This does not mean tuberculosis of the lungs only, but it includes the glands and other organs. If children who have tuberculosis have proper treatment at an early stage of the disease they can generally be built up so that the disease is practically cured.

Bad hygiene and improper food. The children who suffer from this cause belong not only to the poor class but to the richer class as well. Insufficient food is one of the most common causes. This may be due to poverty or bad buying, but it is most often traced back to improper training of parents about the foods that children need. Improper food falls in this class too. Parents who allow their children to have rich foods, pickles, sweets, in other words everything that they want, are in many cases, keeping their child malnourished. In this class too comes the poor eating habits, constipation, insufficient sleep and lack of fresh air. Any of these causes can be readily eliminated if only the mother will do her share to stop them.

Social factors. Under this comes the insufficient income, unintelligent buying and the personality of the parents. It has been found that the personality of the parents and the atmosphere of the home plays an important part in the health of the child.

What are the symptoms?

The symptoms vary with the child. In some cases the parents may think that the child is healthy and well nourished but nevertheless he may be suffering from malnutrition. Let us consider some of the indications:

1. Relation of height, weight and age. This of course is found by checking with the standard charts which [illegible] and child welfare bureaus, under weight and overweight.

2. General appearance [illegible]

[illegible]

3. Posture

[illegible]

4. Teeth

The treatment for malnutrition varies with each individual child. Some need a change of climate, some need rest, some need [illegible] exercise, some need [illegible] and some need a combination of these. The doctor's advice should be followed in all cases. Regular visits to the doctor's office are necessary to see that the child is making progress. The best steps to take for the child is to have an examination. This should include accurate measuring and weighing and a comparison of the results with a standard chart. If any defects are found in the physical condition of the child they should be corrected at this time for they tend to retard the growth of a child even though the loss of rate is given him.

Provide plenty of the proper kind of food. (Refer to the paper, Wednesday Food for the Child.)

Provide a simple and morning meal of cracker and milk or cereal and milk. If the child is at school, make arrangements with the teacher to have him eat it at school. Always provide a hot dish [illegible] has been quite pronounced. The women, bless 'em, have held their own.

PLAYLETTE ON DEVELOPMENT OF MAINE CAMPAIGN

In conjunction with the Maine Development programme which the various state organizations have been conducting for the past year a very interesting and unique playlette in two acts has been written at the instigation of Governor Brewster showing the various opportunities that the state holds and pointing out to those citizens who are skeptical of Maine's future the many possibilities that the state has to keep Maine's sons and daughters in the state in business lines.

The playlette has been written by Mrs. Frances Meserve Cotton of Gorham. Mrs. Cotton is well known for many other playlettes, short stories and pageants on a much larger scale, also as a lecturer for the State Grange. The playlette is now being put into booklet form by Governor Brewster and will be sent throughout the state for presentation in the granges, schools, churches, etc.

The first presentation will be at the State House, Augusta, at the State conference of the Grange on Jan. 28 and 29. Present plans are for it to be put on under the direction of Merle J. Harriman of Readfield, the State lecturer for the Maine Grange.

That great interest has already been taken in the playlette is evidenced by many who have been in touch with Mrs. Cotton and have been informed of the theme and well rounded out plot that sets forth in an amusing and interesting way Maine's advantages. The local Grange at Gorham are planning to present it on February 5 and 6.

It is named "Jane Returns" and the scenes are laid near Belfast. It is in two acts taking about one hour in present. It has been written so that it will be easy to produce in any community large or small, there being but one scene. Seven characters appear in the play.

The playlette which Mrs. Cotton titles a Two Act Comedy is laid in the summer time, the scene throughout is in the living room of what is known as the Judson Cole farmhouse, which is dilapidated and run down. Two years elapse between the two acts.

The characters in the comedy are: Judson Cole, discontented; Verity Cole, his mother; Nahum Cole, his father, discontented; Jerry, the mysterious hired man, who seems more educated than his job implies and who later turns out to be a college graduate and an expert along agricultural lines; the Widow Amaranty Boody; Jane, the daughter of the family, and S. L. Pointer, a real-estate man.

Mrs. Cotton has very cleverly woven her plot showing the discontented poor farmers who believe that there is nothing worth while in Maine and who see nothing but gloom and hard times in her future. The son, disgusted with it, sets out for the big city to seek his fortune. Jane, the daughter, returns from a college university and begins to put new life into the farm allotted by Jerry, the hired man.

The comedy in a pleasing way shows how organization and development concentration gradually brings the old dilapidated run-down farm up to a prosperous payin ginvestment.

Intersperse in the dialogue Mrs. Cotton brings out the opportunities, products and industries of the state with facts and figures that should not fail to bring cheer to the discontented or those who despair of Maine's future.

It has by far the most educational value not only to the old, but to the younger generation of the state of its kind yet put forth by any other New England state.

Those desiring further information of the playlette for presentation should communicate with Philip Ricker Shores, State of Maine Associate, 6 Long Wharf, Square, Portland, Me.

[illegible] health.

Next to equally as important as [illegible] for the nourishment child. Do not let him get overtired. Twelve hours of sleep a night child next provide during the day if the condition is severe.

Have the child warmly and keep him well protected during the cold weather. He needs all the energy from the food for his body and should not use it to keep up his warm.

Keep the child from getting the exposure of grippe. This [illegible] the growth and use up the energy and vitality of the child.

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SOCIETY DIRECTORY

A cordial invitation is extended to strangers who belong to any of these organizations to visit meetings when in town.

BETHEL LODGE, No. 97, F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall the second Thursday evening of every month. W. J MacKay, W. M.; Fred B. Merrill, Secretary.

PURITY CHAPTER, No. 102, O. E. S., meets in Masonic Hall the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Susan Edwards, W. M.; Mrs. Pearl Tibbetts, Secretary.

MT. ABRAM LODGE, No. 31, I. O. O. F., meets in their hall every Friday evening. L. H. Coburn, N. G.; A. C. Brinck, Secretary.

SUNSET REBEKAH LODGE, No. 64, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Monday evenings of each month. Mrs. Lilla Morgan, N. G.; Mrs. Anna French, Secretary.

SUDBURY LODGE, No. 22, K. of P. meets in Grange Hall the first and third Tuesdays of each month. L. A. Sumner, C. C., G. D. Cushing, K. of R. and S.

NACCOMI TEMPLE, No. 63, PYTHIAN SISTERS, meets the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Grange Hall. Mrs. Carrie French, M. E. C. Mrs. Constance Wheeler, M. of R. and C.

BROWN POST, No. 84, G. A. R., meets at Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. A. H. Hutchinson, Commander; I. C. Jordan, Adjutant; L. N. Bartlett, Q. M.

BROWN W. R. C., No. 36, meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month. Mrs. Lottie Inman, President; Mrs. Constance Wheeler, Secretary.

GEORGE A. MUNDT POST, No. 81, AMERICAN LEGION, meets the first Tuesday of each month in its rooms. Albert Grover, Commander; Lloyd Lorton, Adjutant.

BETHEL GRANGE, No. 56, P. of H., meets in their hall the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. Zenas Merrill, M.; Eva W. Hastings, Secretary.

Parent Teachers' Association. Meeting 2nd Monday of each month at Grammar School during school year. Pres., Miss Gwendolin Godwin; Secretary, Mrs. Eugene Vandenkerckhoven.

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WEST PARIS

Arthur C. Ricker of Bristol, N. H., was the guest Tuesday of his sister, Miss Mabel Ricker.

Mrs. George Swan is visiting relatives in Lewiston.

Mrs. Samuel Caldwell entertained the Good Will Society Wednesday. Nineteen members were present, and a very pleasant afternoon was enjoyed.

Dr. and Mrs. Kay of Gorham, N. H., have moved into the Wheeler house on Main Street vacated by Dr. Cates' family and the doctor has taken Dr. Cates' practice. Dr. Cates has moved to his home at East Vassalboro, and the first of February the family will go to Philadelphia, where the doctor has a position in St. Agnes Hospital. Dr. Cates and family were very much liked during their brief stay here. The doctor's wife is both as a physician and surgeon [illegible] a very desirable country physician. Dr. Cates is moving to Philadelphia on account of the opening for surgery. Dr. Kay, who succeeds him, is a graduate of McGill College, and is well recommended.

BONGO POND

Miss Jennie Kendall returned home from a visit to Stark, N. H., and Newton, Mass., Jan. 18th.

Chella Bane [illegible] to have an [illegible] the marriage of Mr. R. O. Bradbury and Miss Nella Jackson in Lewiston, Jan. 18th.

D. W. Bennett and family spent the week end at their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harmon and little [illegible] at the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Swasson's, Sunday.

Mrs. Hilda Jacobs called on Mrs. R. C. Bradbury and Mrs. Minnie Bennett, Monday.

Mrs. Charles Dunn was a guest of the [illegible] Sunday.

Miss Jessie Kendall, who has been quite ill with the measles, is gaining.

Mrs. Roger [illegible] was a guest of Mrs. [illegible] Tuesday.

Mrs. Bradbury and Mrs. Bennett called on Mrs. [illegible] Thursday.

Mrs. Hilda Jacobs called on Mrs. R. C. Bradbury and Mrs. Minnie Bennett, Monday.

Mrs. Bradbury and Mrs. Bennett called on Mrs. [illegible] Thursday.

Mrs. Hilda Jacobs called on Mrs. R. C. Bradbury and Mrs. Minnie Bennett, Monday.

LOCKE'S MILLS

Mrs. [illegible] is ill with the measles at her home.

Mrs. W. H. [illegible] visited Mrs. [illegible] Wednesday.

Mrs. Ray Bartlett was in Norway, Monday.

Mrs. [illegible] is ill with the measles at her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. [illegible] were [illegible] guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hall, Monday.

FARM RADIO FEATURES

The most [illegible] of [illegible] will [illegible] the [illegible] of the Farm Bureau [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] Radio [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] to be tapped in a new [illegible]. This is the announcement made by Frank Packard, chief of the new [illegible] radio station on the Depart[illegible] at Tioga will be taken immediately, he said, to furnish a service of agricultural programs material to commercial broadcasting stations serving farmers and rural

Much of the material furnished by the station will be prepared for presentation in a naturally different manner than the present class of radio [illegible] Regular [illegible] stations [illegible] will be taken to give the [illegible] Boston [illegible] Director Packard [illegible] "Many times, [illegible] station [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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BROWNIE'S BIRTHDAY

"I am six years old today," said Brownie, the brown bear in the zoo.

"You're not sure of the day, are you?" asked Grandpa Brown Bear, from his den nearby.

"Of course," said Brownie, "we bears don't care so much about the actual day, but I'm sure it's very near the actual date upon which I was born six years ago.

"I am sure it was six years ago, for I am really a full-grown bear at last, and it takes a brown bear six years to get his growth."

"That's right," said Grandpa Brown Bear.

"You know a thing or two, young bear, you do."

Brownie growled happily.

"You are kind to me, Grandpa Brown Bear. And to prove that you aren't praising me when you shouldn't I will show you that I do know a thing or two and that I am worthy of being your grandchild."

"By all means, do," said Grandpa.

"I am pretty sure," said Brownie, "that this is the day known as my birthday, today has been the first day when I have noticed my full growth.

"I have learned other things.

"I have learned from you of the days when bears were free, when they ate big meals in the fall and slept in the winter, living on their fat.

"I know that here in the zoo we don't do such things because we are

"I Am Six Years Old Today."

fed regularly, and don't get a chance to eat in advance.

"I know the keeper puts sulphur in our food which keeps our blood in good condition.

"The polars are given it in the wing of the year, but we are given it all the time in our mixture of bread and bran with meat bones—all fried into a nice, thick soup.

"And for special treats the keeper sometimes gives us sugar or honey, oranges or apples.

"We have sense enough not to mind the weather. We don't grumble foolishly.

"We always put our noses in the direction from which the wind is coming so as to act as bear barometers.

"Barometers are the things that tell about the weather, or have quite a lot to do with the weather, eh?

"I quite like the name of bear barometer."

"It's a good one," said Grandpa Bear. "And, after telling me all you have I would like to say to you, 'Good work.'

"Yes, you have truly learned a lot in your six years.

"I congratulate you and wish you happy returns of the day."

And Grandpa Bear growled his good wishes while Brownie Bear growled his thanks!

Then the others made up a birthday verse for Brownie Bear which they sent to the Zoolet society, a society, as you know, started by the animals, in which they made up verses about themselves which they called Zoolets.

In this case they made up one for Brownie Bear because it was his birthday. This was the Zoolet:

Many happy returns of the day,
Brownie Bear, we wish you.
May you with us always stay,
Brownie Bear, we like you.
We are glad you are just six years old
And are a full grown bear.
We can see it in your every bone and fold
For you are fully grown.

Forgot One Thing

A man looked the ladder "Step Saver" in a hardware store window in the middle and said he was generally aware of the fact that [illegible].

Alive to the occasion the dealer replied, "Yes, I know and also the rubber syringe, jam rolls, spool cotton stands, mucilage water bottle screen and the organ stops."

"Haven't you forgotten one thing?" asked the visitor.

"What's that?" inquired the shopkeeper cautiously.

"The furnace smokes," was the reply.—Good Hardware.

Worse Than Foolish

Thomas was not a prime favorite with his rich uncle. One evening the young man went to his uncle's home for a call, and in the course of conversation asked: "Uncle, don't you think it would be rather foolish for me to marry a girl who was intellectually my inferior?" "Worse than foolish, Thomas," was the reply. "Worse than foolish—impossible."—Success Magazine.

Color Grader Been Devised for Honey

Sample Readily Assigned to Given Grade.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the marketing of honey the flavor and color must be described to the purchaser in terms which shall conform to the standards set up by the bureau of agricultural economics with regard to honey grades. The flavor is commonly indicated by naming the plant source, as "White Orange honey" or "Light Amber Clover honey." There has been considerable difficulty, however, in establishing standard grades corresponding to the trade color names for honey, but work on this problem by the bee culture laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture has led to the perfection of a grader by means of which different persons readily assign a given sample to the same grade. This grader overcomes many of the objections to other types of graders heretofore used and, while more expensive, is considered better.

The five standard grades of color are as follows: Water white, white, light amber, amber, and dark. These are the terms at present commonly used in the sale of honey. In response to the demand from western beekeepers for further subdivisions of the lighter grades, two additional grades are established as subdivisions of the white and light amber grades, these to be designated as extra white and extra light amber.

Further information about the color grader will be furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture to anyone interested.

Size and Management of Litters Decide Profits

A litter of pigs at farrowing time costs approximately $16. If only four pigs are saved the cost is $4 per pig, but if eight "pull through" then only $2 needs be assessed each pig, figures O. G. Elling, swine specialist at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Expenses on the next spring pig crops are already beginning to accumulate, he warns. From now on until the pigs are farrowing much can be done in the management of brood sows to keep this expense as low as possible and at the same time establish conditions which will produce thrifty pigs.

"Only sows of desirable conformation should be selected as foundation for next year's hog raising operations," says Mr. Elling. "These sows should be deep bodied, with a strong, arched back, good feet and legs and vigorous in every respect.

"Sows at this time of the year should be in good condition, made up mostly of muscle, developed through ranging over fields and picking up scattered grain. The amount and kind of feed should always be regulated more or less by the comparative price of the feeds but it is never advisable to make up the brood sow's ration on corn alone. Some skim milk or a little tankage can nearly always be used with profitable results, according to Elling.

"Sows will eat lots of alfalfa hay and this feed is one of the best conditioners to be found in a winter ration when green feed is scarce. They will drink much water during the winter season, if the supply is constant and easily accessible.

"Many pigs are lost by not being protected from the weather. Often a severe chill will cause many ailments to young pigs. Attention should be given now to the location and preparation of suitable farrowing quarters."

Cutting Out Old Canes in the Raspberry Patch

After the raspberries have been picked the canes which bore the fruit are of no further use. The leaves will wither, die, and the canes themselves will die off before winter. It is highly important that they be gotten rid of as soon as possible, for they carry within their decrepit stalks the germs of disease and the eggs of insects. The first job of the raspberry grower after picking his berries is to remove and burn the old canes. If, at the same time, the plants seem to be very thick in the row, it will be entirely proper to weed out some of the weaker ones, having in mind that later in the fall or the next spring still more of the new canes should be removed. The whole tendency in raspberry production today is to limit the number of canes per row and get more vigor in the individual canes.

Farm Hints

Treat your weed trees to the bush axe and keep them without coat.

* * *

For patches the plow in these modern times brain is more important than brawn.

* * *

In heating value a ton of good coal is equivalent to 150 to 180 gallons of 40-degree distillate.

* * *

The rat is the worst animal pest in the world. Losses from its depredations amount to more than those from all other injurious mammals combined.

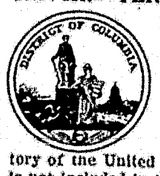
* * *

Leaves make a good fertilizer when spaded into the garden soil. They also make a good mulch and protection to rose bushes and shrubs from damage by frost.

The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE

XLVIII.—TERRITORIES



"THE Story of our States" would not be complete without a brief mention of the other territory of the United States, which is not included in the actual forty-eight states. The biggest of these territories is Alaska, with an area of 590,884 square miles. This huge region was under Russian domination until 1867 when the United States purchased it for $7,200,000, or less than two cents an acre. There was some grumbling at the time by a few congressmen over "adding a refrigerator to the United States." But the refrigerator has been found to be well stocked with gold, coal, forests and fisheries, so that Alaska has proven a profitable investment.

Hawaii, like Alaska, is a regular territory. In 1893 there was a successful revolution against the Hawaiian queen, and a provisional government was formed under American protection. In 1898, at the request of the population, Hawaii was annexed to the United States.

Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines were ceded to the United States in 1899 as a result of the Spanish-American war. Porto Rico and the Philippines are dependencies and not territories. Their local affairs are administered by a legislature of two houses and they are represented in the United States by resident commissioners elected by the legislatures. Guam is under the control of naval officers in command of naval stations. Under similar naval control are the Tutuila group and Samoa, which were ceded in 1899 by Great Britain and Germany.

There is the Panama Canal Zone, which was purchased from Panama in 1904 for $10,000,000. This is governed by the Isthmian Canal commission.

The year 1917 saw the purchase from Denmark of the Virgin Islands, for $25,000,000. These aggregate only 132 square miles and are temporarily governed by a naval officer.

Finally, there is the District of Columbia, which was organized in 1791, as the seat of our federal government. The residents have no vote for either local or national officials, nor are they represented in congress.

A young man attempting to raise his first mustache fully underestimate the trouble that half of one is causing in Bulgaria.

Eskimos, says an explorer, never spank their children. They do something to them—the kids have their daily blubber.

The discovery that the cross-word puzzle dates back to 2000 B. C. doubtless accounts for the obsolete words in the modern ones.

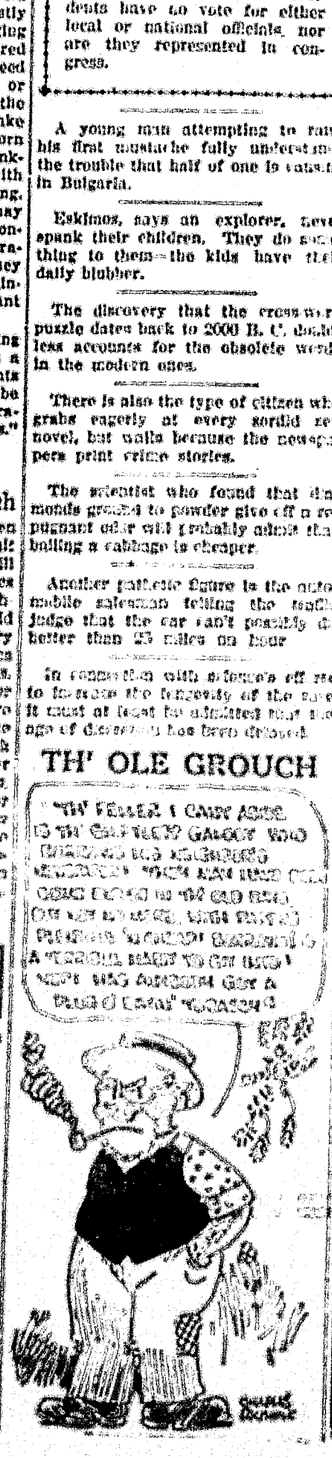
There is also the type of citizen who grabs eagerly at every sordid sex novel, but walks because the newspapers print crime stories.

The scientist who found that diamonds ground to powder give off no repugnant odor will probably admit that boiling a cabbage is cheaper.

Another pathetic figure is the automobile salesman telling the traffic judge that the car can't possibly do better than 25 miles an hour.

In connection with science's effort to increase the longevity of the race it must at least be admitted that the age of discovery has been delayed.

TH' OLE GROUCH



ANDOVER

At a recent meeting of Cabot Lodge, K. of P., the following officers were elected: C. C., Bert Hutchins; Prelate, Clifford Pawe; V. C., Jessie Glover; M. of W., Edgar Hodsdon; M. of F., C. T. Poor; K. of R. and S., Guy Akers; M. of E., Clarence Hall; M. at A., Wallie T. Marston; I. G., George Akers; O. G., Clarence Jodrie. These officers will be installed Friday evening by D. D. George Learned.

Herschel Bodwell and mother, Mrs. Neal Bodwell, returned from the C. M. G. Hospital, Saturday, where Mr. Bodwell has been receiving treatment for a gunshot wound which shattered the bone in his foot. Mr. Bodwell is much improved.

Charles Montgomery Poor, civil engineer in West Virginia, is visiting his father, Charles T. Poor. Mr. Poor has been on a business trip to Canada.

John K. Howey remains critically ill at the McCarty Hospital.

New books at the public library: The Ranger Boys Find the Hermit, The Ranger Boys and Their Reward by Claude Labelle; The Story of My Boyhood and Youth by John Muir.

Mrs. Clayton Sweatt is spending this month with her son, John Howey Sweatt and family at Bangor.

Chandler York, who has been very ill, is much improved and able to be about town.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Clark, who have spent several weeks in Providence, R. I., returned home last week.

The many friends of Mrs Ellen Akers Marshall are sorry to hear of her illness at the McCarty Hospital and hope for her speedy recovery.

Roger Thurston is hauling birch from the Emerson farm to the upper mill.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Akers and son, Merle, were dinner guests of their daughter, Mrs Clarence Hall, and family, Sunday.

During the fall term of school in the primary department Raymond Perham, a third grade pupil, did not miss a word in spelling. Twenty words at a time were given each pupil, twenty words during the term.

Mrs. Frank Hutchins has been ill from [illegible].

At the annual meeting of the King's Daughters, held at the home of Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Roger Thurston was elected president, and Mrs. Ethel Sawtelle, secretary and treasurer. Dainty refreshments were served by the hostess.

[illegible] Mt. Grange will hold its regular meeting in the hall Saturday.

The North Andover Whist was pleasantly entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Marston, Saturday evening. Six tables were played and Mrs. John Percy and Charles Roberts won first prizes, while Mrs. W. N. Akers and Geo. Barringer were given the consolation prizes. Refreshments of sandwiches, cake and coffee were served.

Mrs. Hannah Littlehale is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Edward Stuart, of Church Street.

Mrs. Claude Marston is caring for Mrs. Bessie Chase.

ALBANY

W. E. Cantwell is hauling pulp wood to the brook near Will Hall's on Green wood.

Albert and Neil McAllister are also hauling pulp to the same place.

Elmer Saunders spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Saunders.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cantwell were Sunday callers at Preston Flint's.

Dr. Twaddle was in town last Friday with his snow boat.

Hiram French and son have sold their birch to Fred Littlefield.

E. E. Saunders spent Saturday evening at Preston Flint's.

F. R. Littlefield's teams are hauling wood to Bethel.

The Question is not:

Is the Community supporting the Church?

The Question is:

Is the Church supporting the Community?

Our Church exists for those who are outside of it.

THE
BETHEL METHODIST CHURCH

Chester Bradford Oliver, Minister

WILLARD BATTERIES
for
Your Radio

When your Radio Battery needs recharging bring it to us.
We recharge it for $1.00.

Rental Batteries Always on Hand

BENSON & GIBBS
Automobile Repairing and Battery Service
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Mechanic St., BETHEL, MAINE
Member WILLARD BATTERY Men

THE HAMERSLEY ROLL
Heavy Waxed Paper
125 FEET LONG 12 INCHES WIDE

The ideal material for wrapping lunches, home made candies, food of all kinds. Fresh, clean and sanitary, with a safety knife on each roll, it will save you time, money and work.

50c a roll

THE CITIZEN OFFICE
The Place to Buy ALL Your Paper

Community Building

"Dressing Up" School Ground Delights Eye

[illegible] a campaign to transform its [illegible] into an attractive setting for [illegible] one of the most beautiful and valuable [illegible] has one of the most beautiful and complete public [illegible] in Maine section. [illegible] the [illegible] stone and plaza approach to the building, all in natural settings, with water prominent in the scene. There is a handsome concrete walk, with two curves at the front of the school.

Native rhododendron and other growths will make beautiful mark of the large square before the school. The plants will be secured near at hand. Of particularly delightful beauty is the bridge walk, on either side of which there are two small lakes. The water is not dangerously deep in either one. Study will be given to water plants and settings for this part of the scene.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Matter of Planting Trees Along Highways

Your ornamental shade or fruit trees planted at the edge of the right of way of the new roads would greatly enhance the beauty of the state and add much to the interest of a journey around it has been suggested in a recent letter from L. Jones of Linn county, Mo., which was sent to the Missouri state highway officers of Jefferson City, Mo.

The trees are interested, but called a new possible objection to it. Two lines of trees mean a roadway clear, and the trees would interfere with the mowing of the roadbed or the ditches where planted on the extreme edge of the right of way. The falling leaves from which increase the autumn burning danger of rural districts.

A beautiful drive for out of state tourists besides the business through which the rich soil from New Jersey to Illinois runs. Their danger to cars on right runs was lessened by cutting the trunks while Hundreds are usually situated in their natural state, and proud of the beautiful sight through them. Tourists frequently stop and take photographs there for future [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

POULTRY

BEST MANAGEMENT OF AN INCUBATOR

The incubator should be placed in a room to itself when possible. A good cellar or basement is the best place. The machine should be set perfectly level, then run for at least two days and nights before the eggs are placed in it. It is a good plan to place a paper over the egg tray when testing out the machine. When the incubator is empty, the thermometer will read a little lower than it would if the machine were full, for when the eggs become warmed they raise the temperature slightly. By using the paper over the tray a fairer test will be secured.

The temperature in the egg chamber should be brought up to 103 degrees and the regulator adjusted so that it will automatically control the temperature and maintain it. A sort of balance is thus obtained between the adjustment of the regulator and the lamp. The damper should stand an eighth of an inch above the flue, allowing the temperature in the room to vary somewhat without extra adjustment of the lamp.

Do not attempt to refill the lamp while it is attached or lighted. Fill the lamp at about the same hours each morning. Leave about a quarter of an inch in the lamp bowl not filled with oil. Trim the wick with a pair of shears, cutting off the corners to prevent the flame spreading to sides of chimney and snoting it. See that the burner is firmly clasped, and the chimney set straight on the burner and into heater flue.

When the machine has been working properly for 24 hours, fill the tray with eggs, but never place eggs on top of each other. Use eggs of uniform size, good shell, and not more than ten days old—the fresher the better.

Morning is a good time to fill the tray and start the batch so the machine may be watched. It must be remembered that it requires several hours for the eggs to become warmed and for the machine to regain the proper temperature.

Visit the machine three times daily and oftener if convenient. Before retiring at night see that the lamp is burning and the temperature is right.

The eggs should be turned twice daily after the first 24 hours. These turnings should be as nearly the same time apart as possible and should continue until the nineteenth day.

The testing should be done in a darkened room or after night, as a better view of the condition of the eggs can be obtained. Do not test the eggs in a cold room. The eggs should be tested on the eighth day, or if you are not experienced in testing it is better to wait until the tenth day. By this time the development of the chick should be far enough advanced that the fertile eggs can be distinguished readily from the infertile ones. An infertile egg will be perfectly clear and should be removed from the machine. The fertile will show a spiderlike formation, a center with crooked threads, and this will float as the egg is turned.

Test again on the fourteenth day. Sometimes the egg will show fertile but the germ may die and can be discovered on the second test. If the black spot shows red lines coming together in a circle (blood ring), the germ is dead. All eggs showing this will not hatch so should be removed.

All the chicks should hatch within 24 hours. If the machine has been running properly, the hatch should be complete on the morning of the twenty-second day. Only weaklings hatch after that. The hatch may be delayed by accident or by low temperature. In such cases, the hatch may be 24 to 36 hours late. While delayed hatches are not total loss, they seldom produce strong chicks.

The egg chamber should be disinfected thoroughly between hatches and a new wick for the lamp should be provided for each hatch.—T. W. Nelson, Director of the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, Mountain Grove.

POULTRY FACTS

Do not crowd young stock, as it may lead to colds and roup at this time of the year.

* * *

The critical period in the young turkey is usually at an end when six weeks old.

* * *

July hatched turkeys can be grown to marketable size for the Christmas and New Year trade.

* * *

A young turkey does not readily fatten until nearly matured, the food being converted into bone and muscle.

* * *

There is nothing that predisposes birds to disease, especially respiratory troubles, like overcrowding in poorly ventilated coops.

* * *

Don't take your sick chickens to market. They soon die in the fattening crates after exposing hundreds of others to the disease.

* * *

Whether or not electric lights are used to increase egg production, sunlight still ranks first as the cheapest disinfectant that can be used in the poultry house.

DAIRY

SELECT PURE-BRED SIRES WITH CARE

Using any kind of a pure-bred sire will not insure success. Poor animals are produced occasionally in pure-bred herds and judgment is needed in selecting a pure-bred sire. A poor individual with a registration certificate back of him may be some better than a grade with no pedigree, but that will not make him a profitable investment. A good sire needs to be a well balanced individual, he should be by a proven sire, out of a high-producing dam, and with plenty of good producing ancestry back of them.

The best proof of a good sire is to have produced uniformly good offspring, but such sires are not often for sale except at high prices. If an animal cannot produce good offspring neither pedigree or show type is of much value, but it is unlikely that such a combination will occur. True type is just the best form that according to all the experience of breeders is likely to produce good results. A good pedigree is one which, according to all the laws of animal breeding, should produce good results. A combination of the two in a herd sire should guarantee satisfactory offspring as far as one can judge without an actual test in the herd.

To get the most value out of pure-bred sires always use animals of the same breed. Crossing breeds may sometimes produce high-grade individuals from the standpoint of production, but it breaks up the lines of heredity so that no continuation of good qualities is likely. If, however, one uses pure-bred sires of one type, for ten years or more, he will produce a high-grade herd with a high-selling value, excellent appearance and high production combined.—Charles L. Bray, Colorado Agricultural College.

Good Feeding Pays Well in Production of Milk

It is a well-established fact that it usually pays to feed heavy producers a liberal amount of the right kind of concentrated feeds. The records of a herd of seven pure-bred cows in the Grinnell-Newton Cow Testing association of Iowa again demonstrated this fact.

Each month the feed was changed on this herd of cows and the total amount was increased. There was a steady increase in the amount of milk and butterfat produced as well as in total profit, even though the cost of producing a pound of butterfat remained practically constant. In other words, the increase in the amount of concentrates did not cheapen the cost of producing a pound of butterfat, but the increase in production made a greater net profit.

In February the cows were fed ear corn and whole oats with silage and alfalfa hay. In March the grain mixture was corn and cob meal, six parts; prepared dairy feed, three parts; bran, three parts, and oats, one part. The feed cost per cow increased $6.55, while the net profit was increased $12.91. In April the supply of alfalfa and silage became limited so that it was necessary to cut down on these feeds and further increase the concentrates. Some oil meal was fed. The total feed cost was slightly increased as well as a slight increase in the cost of producing a pound of butterfat.

This would show that it does not pay to overfeed on concentrates at the expense of roughages, such as silage and alfalfa hay.

Creatures of Habit

Cows, like the rest of us, are creatures of habit. When you get them to the habit of getting their grain or hay at a particular time, they miss it if they do not get it. Feed your dairy cows in relation to the same time every day out of the same line of hay. This is all there is to it. The same with giving the water. If not water can stay in the barn all night and next day as well.

Dairy Notes

Make more of the pasture spread and even put some on the orchard. Handle so as to protect fertility in the separation of milk and cream.

* * *

Alfalfa hay is at the top of the list of roughages for the dairy cow, because of its high protein content and its palatability.

* * *

Although an extremely efficient machine, the modern cream separator is highly refined in construction and can not be abused.

* * *

The cleanest and sweetest cream is obtained when milk is separated immediately after milking and then cooled to near fifty degrees.

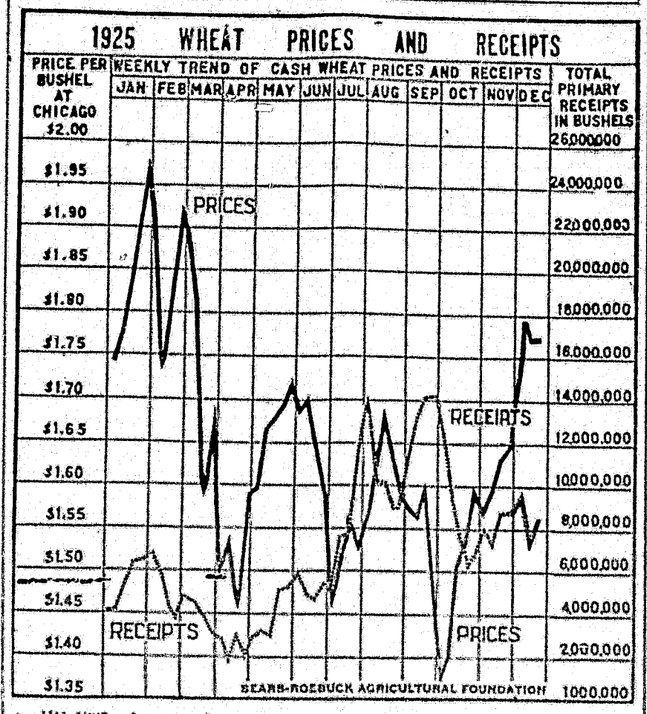
* * *

For dairy cows ensilage should be fed at the rate of about three pounds to every hundred pounds live weight, will say.

* * *

Silage alone will not insure cheap milk. The "extra" must also be available. Legume hay must be supplied if we are to secure the most milk per acre.

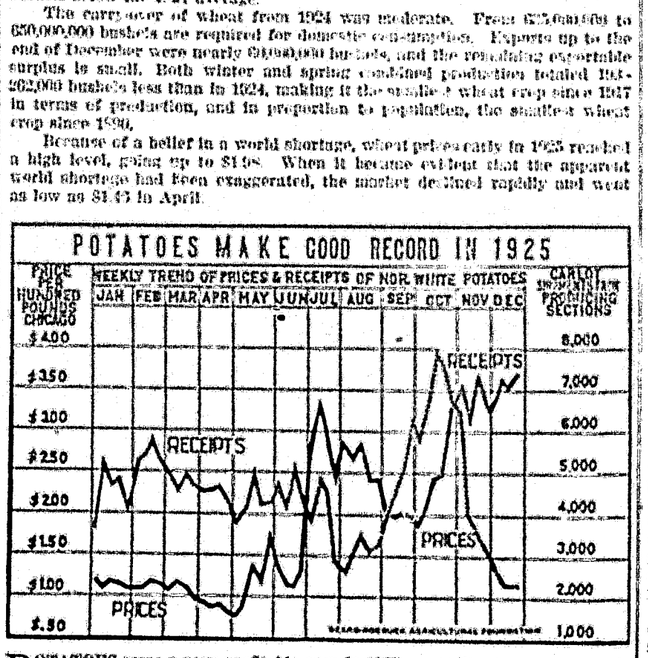
Wheat Crop of 1925 Shows Lowest Average Since 1904



THE 1925 wheat market has been one of many surprises for the growers of both winter and spring wheat, states the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. Owing to unfavorable weather conditions last winter, which caused a large abandonment of winter wheat acreage due to the winter killing of nearly ten million acres, or 22½ per cent of the area sown in wheat, the total crop production in 1925 reached only 832,265,000 bushels as compared to 862,627,000 bushels the year before. With the exception of 1917, this is the heaviest abandonment of wheat area on record. The final harvest averaged only 12.8 bushels per acre, which is the lowest average since 1901. Spring wheat, which looked very promising at first, also lost heavily through injury from rust. The yield per acre was cut down to 12.9 bushels, which is 2.2 bushels below the 1924 average.

The carry-over of wheat from 1924 was moderate. From 675,000,000 to 650,000,000 bushels are required for domestic consumption. Exports up to the end of December were nearly 60,000,000 bushels, and the remaining exportable surplus is small. Both winter and spring combined production totaled 185,262,000 bushels less than in 1924, making it the smallest wheat crop since 1917 in terms of production, and in proportion to population, the smallest wheat crop since 1890.

Because of a belief in a world shortage, wheat prices early in 1925 reached a high level, going up to $1.68. When it became evident that the apparent world shortage had been exaggerated, the market declined rapidly and went as low as $1.43 in April.

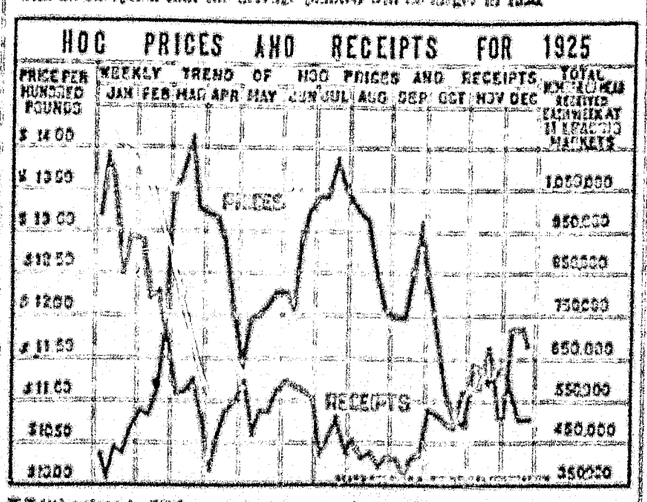


POTATOES were a very profitable crop in 1925, according to a survey made by the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. The acreage was the smallest since 1910 and the yield the lowest since 1917. Following four years of overproduction and very low prices, the 1925 season started off with a good price, which increased daily. The peak will be reached in spring shipments.

The annual consumption of 3½ bushels per capita, including seed, is 370,000,000 bushels. The 1925 crop is estimated at 323,243,000 bushels or 46,757,000 bushels under normal consumption.

The 1925 crop is 24 per cent less than the crop produced in 1924, but the ratio of consumable potatoes for the two years may vary still more in favor of the 1925 crop.

With the acreage cut severely all over the country in 1925, the opening prices started out on a higher scale than the peak prices for 1924 and began to increase at digging time until they reached in some instances $3.70 and $4 per hundredweight at local shipping stations. Every grower should save seed for next spring, as all indications point to high priced seed potatoes for 1926 with an exception that the acreage planted will be larger in 1926.



HOG prices in 1925, according to a market analysis by the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, have been the highest since 1920 and the number of hogs slaughtered only 10 per cent less than in 1924 and 1923, when production was at a record level. With prices approximately 50 per cent higher this year than last year, farmers have had an especially profitable season. The range of prices has run from $10 to almost $13.50 per hundred pounds, the peaks being reached in March, July and September.

The ratio between prices of hogs and corn prices turned favorably for the feeder last spring and is now the best that it has been since 1922. Last spring's pig crop in the corn belt, which is now coming on the market, was estimated to be 10% per cent less than the pig crop of the spring of 1924. This indicates that rather high prices are likely to be maintained during most of the 1926 season, unless a very large crop of hogs is produced and pushed rapidly into the markets. Excepting the months of January and February, receipts at the eleven leading markets of the country have gone below the 650,000 level and from June to October have been below the 450,000 mark.

Grow Christmas Trees for Money

Not Felt That Business Is Menace to the Country's Timber Supply.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Christmas-tree crops, raised on plots especially set aside for the growing of evergreens, seems to be a coming business, say forestry officials of the United States Department of Agriculture. Although federal foresters do not feel that the use of Christmas trees is either a menace to the country's timber supply or incompatible with forest conservation, they point out that the practice of growing small evergreens especially for the Christmas trade is far better than cutting them in an indiscriminate manner.

Prices Increased

In 1924 spruce and fir trees commonly sold for $1 to $3 and more on the streets of the larger eastern cities. Retail prices have increased several hundred per cent in the last 15 or 20 years and high prices are likely to prevail in the future. Growing Christmas trees in plantations near large consuming centers is beginning to look like an attractive business. This is particularly true for centers in the eastern and middle western states, which are rather distant from a natural source of supply. Several such plantations are already in existence from which trees have been sold at prices ranging from 50 cents to $1.50 each. In a plantation adjacent to a main road it seems probable that the trees could be sold right on the ground to people passing in automobiles.

Most Desired Trees.

Spruces and firs, where they can be grown, are the logical choice for planting, because they are the most desired as Christmas trees and command the highest prices. Since the trees will be grown only for from five to eight years after they are set out, they can be planted at the rate of 500 to the acre.

It is doubtful, says the department, whether Christmas tree plantations could at present yield satisfactory financial returns in the South and the Far West because of the abundant supply of small evergreen trees found in the forests of those localities.

Protect Farm Machinery From Weather in Winter

Farm machinery and implements will be used very little in the cold from now on until next spring, so put them away under shelter and in good repair, thus saving time and money next spring.

"Put the machinery and implements in an implement shed or in some outbuilding on the farm where they will be protected from the rains and snows of winter," says D. S. Weaver, farm engineer of the department of agronomy at North Carolina State college. "Before storing, however, clean off all dirt and mud, especially from those parts not painted. Clean off the bright parts and cover them with a heavy coating of grease. This will prevent rusting. Some time during the winter give the painted parts another coat and tag those parts which need replacing."

This will mean longer life and more efficient results from the machines, states Professor Weaver.

Decrease in Work Horses and Mules Is Alarming

According to the figures released by the United States Department of Agriculture, the decrease in work horses and mules is going on at an alarming rate. The animals that are now supplying the demand are around seven years of age.

It does not cost much to raise a good colt. The work lost by not being able to use the mare is small as compared with the price that will be paid for a good colt. By beginning now one will be prepared when the price is at its highest peak. There will always be a demand for good horses.

By breeding the mare to the best local stallion in the community, one will further enhance the chances for success. The foal may be a little high, but it will pay in the long run. Remember it is the last one to "kick in the box" or "kick in gate first."

Make Cows Comfortable During Severe Weather

Dairy cows need to keep warm to maintain their body heat and flesh or milk. Exercise is also necessary. Dairy cows need to be out during the middle hours of a nice day, but when they are turned out at night, and there is found—even a light frost—they will go cheap fodder one or two months to have spent in the barnyard.

Cold comes that is to the full, and easily accustomed, are extremely costly when dairy cows are exposed to them. Keep the cows in the barn at night when the weather gets at all cold.

Straw is plentiful and cheap. Use plenty of bedding. Make the cows comfortable.

Old Tire Tubes Useful

Hardly anything is more useful than an old tire tube. Circular strips cut off make strong rubber bands; sections slipped over bottles protect from breaking; pieces can be used to prevent scarring of finished surfaces; it makes a perfect waterproof covering for the auto coil and so on. Think of it when needing insulation or waterproofing.

The American Legion

(Copy for This Department Supplied by the American Legion News Service.)

TO VISIT GRAVES OF COMRADE DEAD

Plans for holding the 1927 national convention of the American Legion in Paris are being worked out rapidly, according to John J. Wicker, Jr., of Richmond, Va., chairman of the French convention travel committee of the Legion. The committee's arrangements, as already made, were officially approved by the national convention at Omaha, and the committee was authorized to continue with necessary details.

The convention, according to the committee, is to be "the occasion of a great national pilgrimage to our foreign cemeteries, the last resting place of approximately 50,000 of our own comrades, and to the battlefields where they fought and died, and where hundreds of thousands of our comrades suffered their wounds and disabilities. We believe that such a pilgrimage, coming in 1927, the tenth anniversary year of America's entrance into the World war and the creation of the A. E. F., in a real sense would be a 'second A. E. F.' the first A. E. F. having crossed the seas in time of war to aid in the struggle against the common enemy, and the second A. E. F., coming in time of peace, paying solemn homage to our own comrade dead, and promoting international peace and good will."

The later part of September has been recommended by the committee as the best time for holding the convention. The French government has given assurance that it will place the Trocadero, the latest addition to Paris, with a seating capacity of 12,000, at the disposal of the convention.

Participation in the trip will be limited to those who have been honorably discharged members of the Legion for both 1926 and 1927, the auxiliary and minor local divisions of such membership. Official ships will be designated to sail from Hoboken, Hampton Roads, New York, Boston and Montreal. One-way railroad rates between the home and the port of embarkation have been secured. Reductions will also probably be given by French railroads. All Paris hotel accommodations of every class are to be held for the disposal of the Legion during the period of the convention.

The minimum round-trip time is estimated at 23 days from the Atlantic seaboard. This will give seven days in France to cover the convention and the pilgrimage. Longer periods and various side trips may be taken.

Savings clubs are being organized over the country so that persons desiring to make the trip may do so without financial difficulty.

UNIVERSAL SERVICE

UNIVERSAL service, the adoption of which by congress is the outstanding point on the American Legion legislative program for 1926, was indorsed by President Calvin Coolidge in his address before the Legion convention at Omaha. The President said in part:

"Undoubtedly one of the most important provisions in the national defense is a proper and sound selective service act. Such a law ought to give authority for a very broad mobilization of all resources of the country, both persons and materials. I can see some difficulties in the application of the principle, for it is the payment of a higher price that stimulates production; whenever it can be done without undesirable discrimination such limits ought to be established in time of war as would prevent us for an unusual all kinds of profiteering.

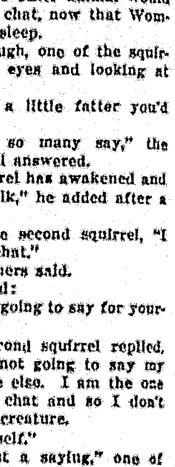
"There is little of value which can be made of a program which takes account only of the needs of war. We should pay and prepare adequately for peace very large [illegible] In the interest of [illegible] should be taken into consideration for the mobilization of [illegible] that might be [illegible] to service to this country in the day of danger."

In Memory of Wilson

A memorial memorial bridge over Front river, Mobile, Ala., was named the "Woodrow Wilson Bridge" in memory of the wartime President at the suggestion of Henry Gravel Post of the American Legion of Mobile. The Legion ordered a bronze tablet placed on the bridge and a portion of the inscription will be a sentence from the address of President Wilson to congress asking for a declaration of war against Germany.

Meets in Philadelphia

Philadelphia has been chosen as the place for holding the 1926 national convention of the American Legion. The Legion gathering, to be held some time in October, will be a feature of the city's observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.



The Southern Fox Squirrel.

...for. My tail is of ...y body, inclosing ...red with brown and ...

...named," said the ...a nice to know the ...ighters in the ...ers in this house of ...nal so sleepy, let us ...n them, eh?"

...rels agreed that I ...plan to become ...r neighbors in the ...

...o the Breed

...and her next door ...were engaged in an ...ation.

...chista?" asked little ...

...rolled with wisdom. ...rything anyone else ...never wash them- ...

...little Marion, with ...e—they is just little ...—Gulf Coast Lem- ...

WANT COLUMN

Twenty five words or less, one week, 25 cents; second week, 15 cents; each additional week, 10 cents

Each word more than 25: One week, 1 cent and each additional week, ½ cent. Minimum charge, 25 cents

Cash must accompany order

FOR SALE—Drop Head Sewing Machine in A1 condition, also an Underwood Portable Typewriter. E. P. LYON, Bethel, Maine 1923

WANTED—Children's sewing to do. MRS. TRUE FAMES High Street, Bethel, Me. 1272

TO RENT OR SELL—House of eight rooms and bath, piped connected. Inquire of F. I. CLARK, Bethel, Me.

FOR SALE—Cooking apples 60 cents per bushel, eating apples $1.00 per bushel. HARRY A. LYON, Bethel, Maine 1715

Buy ALL WOOL worsted yarn from manufacturer. Mass of fibre and Health over the Wool Knitting Machine Knitting, and also Rug yarns. $2.50 per lb. Mill at Gilead. Free mail Markets. Write for free yarn samples (Mitchell) WHITE-TEE MILLS West Lebanon, New Hampshire 1 24 tf

NOTICE—Special meeting of George [illegible] Post No. 31, Jan. 30, 1926, at American Legion Home. Election of officers. All World War Veterans invited to attend. Refreshments served after the meeting

J. M. HARRINGTON, Commander

FOR SALE—A few cords of dry wood and green wood. WILLIAM Bethel, Maine 1 21 3t

MEN'S SUITS CLEANED AND PRESSED. Laundry work. Miss [illegible] Bethel, Me. 1 28

WANTED—Gentleman roomer in [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Bethel, Me. 1 28

FOR SALE—One new milch cow and [illegible] M. HIMMAN [illegible] Maine 1 21 3t

CARD OF THANKS

I wish to thank all those who have so generously helped me. Mrs. Nellie [illegible] and family

THE
OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY D. M. FORBES
BETHEL, MAINE

Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1909, at the post office at Bethel, Maine

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1926

I Can Furnish
FURNACE HEAT
at less than $100.
Why Freeze this Winter?
My usual supply of
Building Material
on hand, including
Corrugated Galv. Roofing
at a low price 26 gauge
Outside Storm Windows
to order.
H. Alton Bacon
BRYANT'S POND, MAINE

NOTICE OF LOST BANK BOOK

Notice is hereby given that the [illegible] Savings Bank has [illegible] Book of Deposit issued to [illegible] Henry Hastings [illegible] and [illegible] has been destroyed or lost, and that [illegible] to have a new book of deposit issued in lieu

HENRY HASTINGS, 2nd
By A. E. Herrick, Treasurer.
2 5 6p Bethel, Maine

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HENRY HASTINGS, 2nd
By A. E. Herrick, Treasurer.
2 5 6p Bethel, Maine

"Tramps" of the Sea

Steamers are not all run by steam when they do not belong to the regular steamship companies, but are operated by individuals

IT HAS LASTED

Bethel People Must Believe Such Convincing Testimony as Mr. Littlefield's

No one in Bethel who suffers backache, headaches, dizziness, rheumatic pains or distressing urinary ills can afford to ignore this twice told story of a Bethel resident. It is confirmed testimony, telling of lasting benefit from Doan's Pills a stimulant diuretic to the kidneys. It's evidence that no man or woman in Bethel can doubt.

H. E. Littlefield, prop. Hanover Stage, Main St., Bethel, says: "My kidneys were out of order and my back was weak and painful, especially mornings. When I stooped, I became dizzy and black specks appeared before my eyes. My kidneys were in bad shape, too. I got Doan's Pills and they cured me in short order." (Statement given Sept. 9, 1919.)

On July 30, 1925, Mr. Littlefield said: "The cure Doan's Pills gave me has lasted and I am glad to confirm my past statement."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Pills—the same that Mr. Littlefield had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

MAINE WEEKLY INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

Plans for new lumber mill to be located here.

Frederick [illegible] of Mount Pleasant purchases Walter B. Brock property on Webster Lake for summer resort.

Belgrade New Era: Home canning campaign completed.

Belgrade—Harvesting stocks on Rangeley River. Harvest of about [illegible] cords completed.

Portland Piano maker may locate [illegible] of Hancock coal handling plant. International Coal Corporation.

[illegible] Public Service Co. [illegible] Public Service Commission [illegible] Bridgton, Fryeburg, Lovell, Norway and Waterford.

Westbrook Electric Improvement Co. [illegible] of electric power [illegible] Maine Power Co.

[illegible] Portland Traction Co. [illegible] Main St. in Westbrook [illegible]

Rockland Chamber of Commerce [illegible] Rockland Harbor [illegible] Rockland Breakwater.

Rockland Rockland Water Co. [illegible] Rockland Water District.

Rockland Rockland Gas & Electric Co. [illegible] Rockland Water District.

Rockland Rockland Water Co. [illegible] Rockland Water District.

Rockland Rockland Water Co. [illegible] Rockland Water District.

Rockland Rockland Water